

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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No. 8.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.  
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

## FEDERAL COURT.

Last week came on the trial of the Officers of the Romp or Santafecino—before the Federal Court, now sitting in this city. That of Mr. Hitchings, the Sailing-Master of the Romp, came on, on Thursday, and terminated on Friday.—The trial of Mr. Mitchell, Prize-Master, came on, on Friday, and terminated on Saturday. Messrs. Leigh and Murdaugh appeared for the accused: Mr. Wirt (the U. States Attorney) on the part of the United States. Both the accused were charged with *piracy*, only, and both were acquitted. Under such circumstances, the U. States Attorney deemed it expedient to enter a *Nolle Prosequie* as to the prosecutions against the Crew—An Order to that effect was accordingly entered up on Monday.

The Libel against the Vessel, Tackle, &c. is postponed till the next term.—*Ridh. Enq.*

Translated for the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Despatches from the General in Chief, Arismendi, to General Bolivar, Captain Gen.

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of New-Grenada, and Supreme Chief of Venezuela.

Excellent Sir,

In all ages, the greatest enterprizes have had to encounter the greatest obstacles. The founders of Republics, enduring the vicissitudes of fortune, have fearlessly faced the most frightful dangers, even when armed with constancy. But far from being blinded by prosperity or depressed by misfortune, they rise against persecution.

Your Excellency, charged by Providence with a projet of the highest importance for the welfare of mankind, has already manifested traits worthy of the enterprize. Impartial men have known how to appreciate your past conduct: It belongs to the honor, as well as the destiny of your excellency, not to abandon a cause, the triumph of which will conduce to the happiness of the country.—We are also persuaded, that if your excellency was constrained to keep aloof from us, it was with a full intention to return, and be the harbinger of new successes.

The events which took place at Ocumane and at Guyria, during the months of July and August, are perfectly known to us: we have observed but one factious attempt to destroy, or rather to impede the progress of our great enterprize. But, men of worth, without precipitating their judgment, have done justice to your Excellency; whilst time, which unveils all things, presents, as may be said, a faithful picture. The epoch approaches—a part of the veil is torn asunder—already is discovered the exact plan and idea of the author, the perverse faction fall, and men of honor rejoice.

The army of your Excellency, under Gen. Mc Gregor, have fulfilled the duties assigned it. By the documents which I have the honor to address to your Excellency, you will learn, that that gallant corps has penetrated even to the capital of Barcelona, which it occupies; having been triumphant in six different engagements; whilst it held a communication, and combined its operations with Generals Marino, Piar, Zaraza, Roxas, Monagas, Cedeno, and also with the army of New Grenada, which concurs in the deliverance of Venezuela, and which is actually descending the river Apure.

Your Excellency will perceive by those documents, that the plan which you have laid to deliver your country, has already proved the wisdom with which it was conceived.

The grand desideratum being that of having you in the midst of us, all the free people, the generals, and the troops of the Republic.



with a unanimous voice, call you, in order that your Excellency may continue your heroic deeds, and that you may finally succeed in extinguishing that fire which seems to consume the liberty of your country.

Yes, General, justice yet exists amongst men; and, although virtue may be persecuted for a while, she is, in the end, crowned.—I, who have had the happiness to observe the general desire of all the citizens, hastened to announce the same to you, and at the same time regret, that when your Excellency passed near this Isle, you did not land to receive the acknowledgements of this people, and prosecute here your operations. But, as the steps of your Excellency are guided by the Supreme Being in this grand enterprize, I have reason to believe that this momentary separation was not needless.

It would be useless on my part to urge your Excellency—for the decision of the common cause leads us to hope you will not delay.

The country calls you—and you must submit. Under such circumstances, moments are urgent, and celerity is of the highest importance. To effectuate which, I send you the schooner Diana: and my uneasiness will not cease until we behold your Excellency in the midst of us.

Accept, General, the assurances of my highest consideration, with which I am, your Excellency's, most humble, and obedient servant,

JUAN BAPTISTA ARISMENDI,  
General in Chief.

Headquarters, Margaritti, }  
September 22, 1816. }

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 20.

Yesterday the votes for Governor, received at the late general election, were counted before the legislature in joint meeting of both houses; when it appeared that out of 4464, the whole number of votes J. Villere had a majority over Judge Lewis of 169. But agreeably to a preposterous provision of the constitution, the voice of the people is not final in the election of governor, and the legislature are authorised to make a choice out of the two candidates, who have obtained the greatest number of votes; the result of the ballot by the legislature, was

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The result of the ballot is by no means a just criterion of the standing of the candidates with the members of the legislature.—After it was ascertained that the returns gave a majority, however small, to Mr. Villere.—The friends of Judge Lewis, conceived that it would be acting in a manner diametrically opposite to the fundamental principles of republicanism, to attempt to place a man in the office who, it would appear from the returns,

was not the choice of the people. In this, their conduct has been in strict conformity with their professions.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

COLONIZATION.—The pressure of Slavery in the South, is every day increasing. The minds of reflecting men in that section of the Union, begin to view the unrighteous system, as it really is, deep and awful! But though deep, and awful, they ought not, and we trust they will not shrink from the investigation of a subject, which of all others in our Country, requires to be met with a firmness and sincerity, equal to its magnitude. The work of Justice and Mercy, in this respect, has commenced, and it must go on. The fallacious notion, that the Middle and Northern States, are to afford Asylums for those freed negroes, whose masters can no longer keep them for conscience sake, and that this emancipation, is to be expected, is too feeble to bear comparison with the great scheme of political redemption, which we trust will yet be accomplished for the long degraded Slave population of the United States.

Such a mode of getting rid of this National evil, is not less slow and absurd, than would be the attempt, to make empty an Ocean by buckets. The following proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, cannot but make glad the hearts of those, who feel any interest in the happiness of the enslaved Millions of their Fellow Creatures, now within the jurisdiction of this boasted Empire of Freedom.

ARGUS.

[The proceedings of the Legislature, were published in the Courier of yesterday.]

If the approbation of the Aurora man is not considered disgraceful, the state of Virginia may take the following for a compliment to its discernment. [Vir. Pat.

“Virginia is always judicious in the choice of her governors and senators: for thirty years she has not had a blockhead or an incompetent man in either station—states equally eminent in the union have not been so fortunate in either respect.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

ON THE GRADUAL RISE OF THE SEAS.

Messrs. EDITORS,

As your paper is always well filled with good moral, instructive, and interesting pieces, I have taken the liberty to select from an European publication, the substance of an essay on the rise of the Seas, which the writer states, must, in time, place every atom of land under the seas. Your's, G.

The writer begins with mentioning the causes of this phenomenon, and goes on to state, besides the quantity of land which is thus continually undermined and washed away is unremittingly spread over the bottom



of the ocean—that another cause is the natural growth of coral rocks, sponge and other things, in vast quantity—that the latter is continually augmenting, and consequently raising the ocean to a level that is higher and higher. In support of his position, (which is detailed) he brings forward many documents, among which are the following:

Monsieur Denon's Egypt, 8vo. vol. 1, page 106, informs us, "The shafts of Doric columns, with their connecting capitals, are now standing not far from Cleopatra's Needle in Egypt, and that they are now much below the level of the sea, but may be distinctly seen." These were placed by the Romans little less than two thousand years ago; and, it may be presumed, they were erected above the level of high water.

The floor of the Cathedral at Ravenna, is now several feet lower, relatively to the sea, than it was formerly—and some steps have been found in the rocks at Malta, apparently intended for ascending it, which are now under water.

M. Simonde says, in his view of the Agriculture of Tuscany, "The Mediterranean is continually rising, and threaten to inundate all the plains of Italy." The site of the city of Herculaneum, which was buried by lava that flowed from Vesuvius, is now forty feet below the bed of the neighboring sea.

About two thousand years ago the land-water of Holland was drained, by sluices through the banks, at low water. Now it cannot be so drained, but on the contrary, it is raised by pumps fifteen or twenty feet before it can run off—therefore, the sea has risen on the coast of Holland so many feet, or more, within the last two thousand years. A Roman toll-house was built about that time near the mouth of the Rhine; this building, most probably, was placed above high-water mark, and the ruins still remain; but they are now so much below the common level of the sea, as only to be seen occasionally, and that at very low water.

The writer then recites several other cases, and concludes with the following remarks:—

"That the sea is gaining on the land is unquestionably true: and, as there is no reason to expect that such progress of the ocean should be stopped, the time must come when it will require the utmost ingenuity of man, by means of warping, encreasing the embankments, and the employment of the most powerful hydraulic machinery, even to retard its overflowing and permanently deluging all low land. The inhabitants of ingenious nations may retard such great loss for many years, but the ocean will continue to rise in height after every art of man has been exhausted, and it will then surmount all the barriers, and prevail over all the ingenuity of man. In

the progress of these things all the animals of the earth will be successively driven from the plains to the hills, and from them to the mountains. Such appears to me to be the natural progress which this planet is making, and which can only be prevented by the power of Him who made and continues to direct, the planetary system."

*From the Salem Gazette.*

#### JOHN ADAMS' ARMY OF JUDGES.

The Democrats have adopted, as wise measures, all that raised such a loud clamour against the federalists when in power. The following extracts from the last speech of John Adams, and the late message of Madison, show that Madison is as queer a Duke as "the Duke of Brain-tree:—

*John Adams in 1800.*

"It is in every point of view of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice which the Constitution and laws devolve on the Federal Courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit, once more to recommend to your serious consideration the JUDICIARY system of the U. States.—No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied."

*Speech, November 22, 1800.*

*James Madison, 1816.*

"I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the JUDICIARY establishment. It is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts, and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court a relief from itinerary fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age, which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country."

*Message, December 4, 1816.*

*NORTHUMBERLAND, Dec. 18.*

#### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Was drowned on Monday night last, a young woman named ANN SKINNER. The circumstances of this unfortunate accident are as follows. There were seven persons, who embarked in a small canoe from Mr. Kipp's landing on the opposite side of the river, in order to attend a Singing School, which is kept on Mr. Gaskins' plantation, on the North Branch, and about 8 miles from this town. The canoe overset in the middle of the river, in which the ice was driving, when this unfortunate young woman was seen no more. Search has since been made for the body, but without effect. The other six were saved through the great exertions of the following young gentlemen, Jonathan Gaskins, Charles Gulic and Thomas Cousart, who produced a flat, and with great hazard



and risk, brought the sufferers safe to shore, after they had floated nearly half a mile down the river.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Among the many expedients practised by our countrymen for smuggling goods into France, the following scheme to elude the strict vigilance of the Custom house Officers at Dieppe, has some dexterity. Several persons had procured large stone bottles, and by knocking out the bottoms, they were enabled to fill the vessels with silk stockings and thread lace. A false bottom was then fixed on, and to avoid suspicion, the mouth of the bottle was left open. In this manner, the bottles were frequently carried ashore, and if any inquiry was made by the searching Officers, the answer was, that they were only going to the spirit merchants to be filled with liquor. This practice was successfully pursued, until a short time past, when a young man from Brighton ventured on too heavy a speculation. He filled his bottles with ten dozen of stockings, and as he was proceeding ashore, the weight of the goods forced out the bottom, when the disclosure of the secret treasure astounded the officers, who were more chagrined at the disclosure from their being duped by the cunning artifices of John Bull.

QUEBEC, Dec. 10.

We learn with regret that Mr. Meville de Chene's schr. the Choyenne, is wrecked at Trois Pistotes. The loss of this vessel is attributed to the backwardness of the inhabitants of that place in giving any assistance, notwithstanding that liberal rewards were held out to them. This schr. was loaded by Government provisions for Rimonski and may be considered as a severe loss to those to whom they were destined. M. de Chene's loss is estimated at 1000*l*.

From the Star of Federalism.

"The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places."

Few events of a local nature have been more the topic of conversation or have excited more astonishment than the result of the late Election in Montgomery country.—It could not have been thought within the limits of probability, that the citizens of Montgomery so long famed for their correct principles, would have made the least hesitation or difficulty in electing Mr. Hanson to the state Legislature.

This occurrence has awakened so much feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction, that I shall concisely state some of the circumstances which have led to this strange event. In April last at a numerous and respectable meeting of federal gentlemen from the Dis-

trict which Mr. Hanson represented in Congress, resolutions were entered into expressing in the most flattering terms their entire approbation of his public conduct, and earnestly soliciting him to continue the Representative.—On the 21st of May following, Mr. Hanson published an address in which he explicitly declined a re-election. No man of truth who has any knowledge of the District will say that Mr. Hanson could not have been elected by a large majority in despite of every opposition which the united efforts of envious discontented Federals and rancorous Jacobins could have arrayed against him. It is an honourable fact, known to almost every part of the Union, that when Democracy like a West-India Hurricane had uprooted every think like the rule of Federalism in Maryland, the county of Montgomery stood firm and unshaken by its pestilential blasts. To its perpetual honour be it said, that while the ravages of democracy with the horrors of an earthquake, "were burying in an hour the accumulated wisdom of ages," Montgomery, firm and true in its faith, cherished with increased ardour the principles of the immortal Washington—Her firm and steady adherence to pure principles, excited admiration and esteem among Federals throughout the continent, and she became proportionably the object of rancorous, deep rooted malignity among the fiend like Jacobins of the day—Is it not astonishing that in a county like this, there should exist a set of men calling themselves Federals, who were capable of entering into a foul and unnatural alliance with jacobins to blast its well earned fame. Federalism will plead like angels trumpet tongued against the deep damnation of this act—and what defence do those pretended federals offer for this dark and deadly sin? Why that Mr. Hanson is ambitious, and attempted *Dictation*—*Dictation*. 'Tis wonderful with what facility words can be used for special purposes by political knaves and made current among fools. This word *Dictation* during the late electionering contest was in the mouth of every apostate federal and furious run mad jacobin of Montgomery co.—I must confess that I was sometimes roused from feelings of the most profound contempt and the muscles of my face were irresistably discomposed by hearing some of the opposition ticket and their tutored apes bellowing out Dictation, when 'twas well known they had no more idea of the meaning of the word than a horse has of the Chinese Language. But Mr. Hanson is ambitious—Now I call upon you one and all of the motly ill-begotten heads and tails, heterogeneous Salmagundi association in Necromancy, with the Devil, Dr. Faustus and Jacobins at your head to furnish the evidence of Ambition. Mr. Hanson resigned his seat in the next session of Congress—he declined



a re-election and consented to serve in the State Legislature—Is this Ambition?—'Tis well known, that tho' a young man when first elected, he soon rivalled in political information and eloquence the oldest and the ablest actors on the floor of Congress. I refer those of the junto in opposition (who are able to read) to his speech on the Loan Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 14th of February, 1814—It is a specimen of oratory and political information which would have been received with applause by the most distinguished Grecian and Roman orators in their proudest days of eloquence. I assert without fear of contradiction, that the united efforts of the whole host of opposition in Montgomery County, with their Lawyers, Clerks of the Courts, Justices, Coroners and Constables, with their present Member to Congress at their head, will not be able to make a speech equal to it in full space of sixty years. Is it necessary for me to awaken the remembrance of Federals to the gloomy, dark, dismal and tempestuous reign of Democracy in Maryland from the year 1800 to the year 1812, and what was it that produced in that year a total revolution in the political opinions of the state? No man of truth and honesty will deny, that the change was produced by the brave and hazardous stand taken by Mr. Hanson and gallant associates in July 1812, in defence of the liberty of the Press. If it is possible that those occurrences have in so short a period been effaced from the recollection of any worthy man in Maryland, let me intreat him to turn again to the faithful page which has recorded scenes of brutal savage ferocity and cruelty practised upon Mr. Hanson and his brave unoffending companions, almost unequalled in the annals of the world—let it not be forgotten that altho' the Federals of Maryland had been groaning under the intolerable yoke of Democracy for almost twelve years—let it also be remembered that the Federals were not only dismissed from offices which they formerly held, but that they were proscribed and were as completely excluded from all participation in the management of the affairs of the state, as if they were Indian Savages or Africans. To the honor, to the everlasting glory of Maryland be it said, that after the horrid scenes of savage democracy on the memorable 28th of July, the citizens of Maryland were roused to a due sense of their danger; the elections in the following October spoke the feelings of the state. Federalism since that day has triumphed in Maryland, and since that day at every succeeding election a sufficient number of Federals have been returned to the House of Representatives to over rule the democratic Senate and to make a federal Executive. At the last September Elections, the wise, the virtuous people of Maryland indignantly spurned from

then confidence the Democratic Senate, and regenerated Maryland has gloriously returned to Federalism and the principles of the immortal Washington. But what I proclaim those glad tidings to the world, let not A. C. Hanson and his brave associates be forgotten, nor let the sigh of regret be suppressed at the fate of that Patriot and Soldier of the Revolution, the murdered Ligan—and is it possible that after such signal services to the cause of Federalism rendered at a considerable loss of property and almost the loss of life, that after having for three years represented the District in Congress, not only without censure, but with the applause and entire approbation of his constituents, that a horrid communion should be formed by men who profess Federalism with the Democrats of Montgomery to prevent his obtaining a seat in the Legislature of that state which he redeemed by his bravery and his blood from the fangs of Jacobinic proscription and persecution. I shall hereafter hold up to public view the conduct of some men, who contentedly remained at home bearing with servile submission the yoke of Democracy—who were horror struck at the thoughts of the danger to be encountered by the gallant Hanson and his equally gallant companions in an attempt to restore the prostrated rights of Maryland, but who are now endeavoring to strip from his brow those imperishable laurels of fame, the just reward of valor and of patriotism, and are assiduously attempting to reap the fruits of his dangers and his toils.

LUCIUS.

Taney-Town, Nov. 20, 1816.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.

On Tuesday last, SAMUEL FLEWELLING, Esq. cashier of the Manhattan Company, was unanimously elected cashier of the City Bank, in the place of G. B. VROOM, Esq. elected cashier of the Merchants' Bank.

Capt. Wallis, of the schr. Attractive, 41 days from Gibraltar, (arrived at Boston,) informs that the whole of the United States squadron was there except the frigate United States; and that our affairs with Algiers, had been settled and peace once more re-established.

From the Spanish Maine—A letter, dated at Porto Cavello, Nov. 21, says—"The Patriots have assembled at this place to the number of about 600; and it is expected that they will soon be attacked by an equal number of Royalists."

From Curacao.—Captain Everett, of the British brig *Hipomenes*, who arrived here on Wednesday last, in 27 days from Curacao, informs us, that, on the 10th of Nov. a dis-



pute arose on board his vessel, between two of his sailors, *Antonio Rosir* and *Nicholas Anderson*, in which *Rosir* stabbed *Anderson* in eleven places, and of which wounds the latter died in about three hours. *Rosir* immediately fled, but was apprehended, on the 13th at the west end of the island. He was afterwards tried, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung on Saturday, the 30th of the same month.

Extract of a letter dated Madeira, November 10, 1816, to a gentleman of the city of Baltimore.

"We have now the pleasure to advise a favourable alteration in the price of flour at this market, which has lately risen to \$16 per barrel, and as the markets on the continent are likewise becoming more favourable, we expect that advantageous prices will be supported on the island. We subjoin our present prices current. Our exchange on London still continues unfavorable, 23 per cent. having latterly been given for sterling bills, and but few drawers.

"Flour, \$14 a 16 per bbl.; Indian corn, 65 a 75 per alq.; wheat, 1000 per alq.; rice, 600 per qll."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Nov. 25, received at Boston.

"The famous *Ad. Brown*, of South America, in the *Hercules*, has been brought in here, and vessel and cargo have been condemned, and are to be sold on the 1st Jan.—The cargo is of very great value, and consists of dollars, gold dust, steel, gold in bars, dry goods, elegant watches, set in diamonds, church plate, golden images, with diamond eyes, and in fact the successful plunder of many months.

"Business is very dull here, and will continue so until the new crop, which will be abundant. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared at this place since the cold weather set in—but there are several cases of the intermittent fever."

NANTUCKET, Dec. 17.

South America.—By the arrival at this port of the brig *George Washington*, Capt. Myrick, in 13 days from St. Thomas, we have received the following information of the Spanish Revolutionists. Capt. Myrick states, that four or five days previous to his leaving St. Thomas which was on the 2d of this month, *McGregor* arrived there from the Spanish Maine, bound to Mexico to join the Patriots at that place. Capt. Myrick was several times in company with Gen. *McGregor*, and learnt that the Patriots had totally defeated the Royalists, and obtained possession of all that part of the country. Capt. M. learnt that Gen. *McGregor's* reason for leaving the Patriots of *Laguira*, was, that he

was dissatisfied with their conduct towards neutrals. Gen. *McGregor* appeared in a plain dress.

From the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday.

Among the several very important bills reported yesterday in the House of Representatives is one on the subject of internal improvement. The committee, it appears, in their report, have gone farther than was at first proposed, and embraced the whole proceeds of the stock of the United States in the National Bank. This will produce, it is presumed, an annual sum of somewhere about six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. *Pickins* did not, yesterday, call up his motion to amend the constitution. The presumption is, as some members have departed home since Friday, and others propose going, that the mover does not mean to renew the discussion, until the House shall again be full, after the holidays.

Latest from Liverpool—The ship *Wilding* has arrived at Savannah from Liverpool, bringing accounts to the 2d of November.—The following is an extract from a circular of that date.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2 1816.

The numerous public sales of cotton advertised for yesterday, after suspending the demand for several preceding days, went off very heavily at a reduction from the former prices of 3-4d, on Sea-Islands, and in Uplands and New-Orleans. Much of the cotton was withdrawn; but among the various descriptions sold, were—76 Bowed, ordinary to fair, at 17 1-4 a 18 1-4d per lb; 203 New-Orleans, inferior to fair, 18 a 19 1-2d; 472 Sea-Islands, inferior to very good, 21 1-2 a 2s 1 3-4d. There is a pretty general disposition to sell at these prices. Our import the last week was 500 bags only.

There has been a very regular demand for tobacco, particularly for stemmed, and the ordinary and middling qualities of leaf, which have advanced 1-2d per lb on our quotations: ordinary sound *James River*, 7 a 7 1-2d; good and fine, 10 a 13d; stemmed, 10 a 13d per lb. The enquiry for ashes has been limited; a few New-York in bond, have been sold at 41s per cwt. and we now quote them, duty paid, 51 a 52s for Boston; 50 a 51s for New-York; and 49 a 50s per cwt. for Montreal; Pearls, 63 a 70s per cwt.—Several large sales of tar have been made at 14s a 14s 6d; and 15s per bbl would now be obtained. Turpentine is also in better demand; a large parcel was sold yesterday at 12 a 14s per cwt. equivalent to 14s. for two-thirds soft. A few small sales of bark have been made at 17s 6d a 18s for good Philadelphia. Grain continues to advance; old English wheat is settling at 19s a 19s 6d; and new, from its inferiority, 11 a 14s per 70lbs,



Sound American flour would bring 54 a 56s and sweet 73 a 78s per bbl. The last average for the 3d of the six weeks which are to regulate the opening of the port, is 93s 5d per quarter. Rice would bring 38 a 40s per cwt. For 80 casks of good Carolina 40s has actually been paid.

We are, respectfully,

Your assured friends,

RATHBONE, HODGSON & CO.

P. S. A few New-York pot ashes have been sold at 53s and of Bostons at 55 per cwt.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

*Singular Occurrence.*—On Friday morning last, a person, passing the Common, near the great tree, discovered a hat lying on the ground, and near it a gentleman's tippet or comforter, with part of the cape of a great coat, of a grey mixed color, and black silk lining. The hat, which is much cut, is a London made superior hat, with the word *Green* wrote on the inside, has a weed on it, and the comforter, as well as cape, some spots of blood. As suspicions are entertained that a murder may have been committed on this spot, and the body borne to the neighboring bay, the articles are left at the Gazette computing room, for the inspection of those who may have missed a friend or relation.

*Two lucky escapes from murder.*—On Saturday last, about seven o'clock, in this town, two coloured men, who jointly owned a house in Buttolph-street, disagreed upon the question, who should receive the rent from the tenants, when one of them suddenly drew out a horseman's pistol from under his cloak and instantly discharged it at the head of the other, who by a sudden start avoided the ball, which perforated the partition wall of the room just at the height of his skull. The report of the pistol drew some neighbors in, who found the two men struggling, the same one who discharged the first pistol, having another in one of his hands. In the attempt to wrest this pistol from him, he discharged it, but fortunately the ball entered the floor, without injuring any body. After he went out his cloak blew open, and Mr. Robert Rust, a respectable citizen, who had interfered to restore peace, observed a third pistol, and demanded it; upon which the black man dama'd him, and said he should have it. He then drew it, and presented it immediately to the breast of Mr Rust, and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire, and Mr Rust escaped unhurt. The black man was allowed to go away. After some hours he was found in another part of the town, lying down on a plank. He was arrested, and yesterday was examined before S. D. Parker, Esq. and, not finding sufficient sureties, is committed for trial. His counsel stated,

before the magistrate, that at the time of committing these outrages he was under the influence of a large dose of laudanum, but there was no evidence of that fact.

Three first rate ships sailed from this port on Saturday last, and another yesterday: all for India.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 21.

General William H. Winder has been elected a Senator of the state of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel John E. Howard.

NORFOLK, (Vir. Dec. 18.

The brig Bayard, Captain Watkins, which arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, brings despatches from Dr. Eustis, our minister to Holland, for government, which will be forwarded to Washington by this day's mail.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Dec. 12.

*Murder.*—On Friday last, Jacob Lewis of Jefferson township, was committed to the jail of this county on the charge of murdering his neighbour, Mr. Samuel Jones. It appears the deceased had a short time previous to this horrid catastrophe, taken a saddle from the house of Lewis, during his absence, and by the permission of another person who partly claimed it. On Mr. Jones' returning the saddle, an altercation took place between the parties; and at length Lewis seized a rifle, (which he had loaded a short time previous, with a threat that the contents were intended for the heart of some person) and taking deliberate aim at Jones, discharged two balls through his heart!

The fact of killing was witnessed by three or four persons who were standing with Mr. Jones at the door of Lewis's house. It would perhaps be improper to detail the different reports which are in circulation respecting the conduct of the accused both before and subsequent to the horrid deed. It remains for an unbiassed jury to weigh the testimony which shall be adduced, and determine the degree of criminality attached to the act.

We learn that the person who was committed to jail at Marietta during the past summer, for the supposed robbery and murder of a man who was descending the Ohio in a boat, was tried at the late session of the supreme court in the county of Washington, and sentenced to twenty-one years confinement in the penitentiary.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—DECEMBER 23.

The day was principally occupied on "Executive business" (the consideration, in secret sitting, of appointments or treaties) Se-



veral bills of minor importance passed different inconclusive stages.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Mr. Hall of Geo took his seat on Friday last, and Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia, and Mr. Murfree of N. C. to day.

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Humes, a collector of the Internal Revenue in the state of Pennsylvania; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. from the committee on Public Lands, made an unfavourable report on the petition of David Crum, and also on the petition of James M'Closkey; which were read and concurred in.

Mr. Tucker of Vir. from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of the Metropolis: which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. from the committee of Elections, reported the sufficiency of the credentials of the following new members who have taken their seats; W. P. Maclay, of Pennsylvania; Thos M. Nelson, and John Taylor of Vir.

Mr. Chappell of S. C. from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made unfavourable reports on the petitions of Shubael B. Hubbard, and Ann West; the first of which was agreed to, and the second ordered to lie on the table.

### SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Hugh Nelson, of Va. from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States. (To pay a salary to the Reporter appointed by the Court, provided the decisions of the Court should be published within six months after the adjournment of the Court, and a certain number of copies thereof delivered to the office of state.) The bill was committed.

Mr. Nelson from the same committee reported

A Bill authorizing the appointment of Circuit Judges, and for other purposes.

The bill was twice read and committed.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C. from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported

A Bill to set apart and pledge, as a permanent fund for internal improvements, the bonus of the National Bank, and the United States share of its dividends.

The bill was twice read and committed.

### A NEW STATE PROPOSED.

Mr. Lattimore, of Mississippi, reported a bill to enable the people of the Western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union; and also

a bill to establish a separate territorial government in the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory; which bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Chappell, of S. C.

*Resolved*, That the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the several laws, which bar from settlement the claims against the government, denominated Loan office certificates, it dents for interest on the public debt, final settlement certificates, commissioner's certificates, army commissioner's certificates, credits given in lieu of army certificates, cancelled credits for the pay of the army for which no certificates were issued, and invalid pensions.

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following bill:

AN ACT concerning the Navigation of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That after the — day of — no goods, wares, or merchandize shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares or merchandize can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation: *Provided, nevertheless*, that this act shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt a similar regulation of commerce.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into the United States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares or merchandize, ship or vessel, and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the United States, by the several revenue laws.

Mr. Forsyth, from the same committee also reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

These two bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the report, required by a resolution of the House, of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Claims, appointed under the act passed at the last



session, authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, accompanied by a large trunk full of documents relating thereto.

The message and documents were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into this subject.

Some rather desultory debate took place on a motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. to have the Report printed for the use of the House; which was objected to by some as being wholly unnecessary; and by others advocated not only as being necessary, but as being almost a matter of course. The debate ultimated in a decision in favor of printing the report.

Mr. Taul of Ken. then moved to discharge the committee of investigation into this subject, from its further consideration, with a view to bring the subject generally before the house: which motion was negatived.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Wilde, of Geo. moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a National University; and Mr. Johnson of Ky. called up one of the bills reported by the Military committee.—Both motions were negatived.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Condict, of N. J. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill further to encourage vaccination.

[The bill prescribes certain duties to be performed by the Agent for Vaccination such as furnishing matter and instructions to the Army and Navy, and annually to every Post Office in the United States—and provides that the Agent shall for his services receive a salary from the government.]

The bill passed on without debate, until that part of the bill came under consideration which designates the amount of the salary to be allowed to the agent.

Mr. Condict moved to fix the salary at 2000 dollars; Mr Hahn, of Pa. moved 1500: and Mr. Ross, of Pa. 1000.

The question having been taken on 2000, was decided in the negative.

Messrs. Comstock, of N. Y. Woodward, of S. C. Condict and Southard, of N. Y. supported 1500 at some length, by arguments having reference to the labor and great importance of the services required; and Mr. Ross, of Pa. opposed it, on the ground of its being more than sufficient compensation for an officer who could at the same time pursue his own profession. Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. also supported 1500 dollars, in a decided speech, grounded on the incessant care and labor, and arduous duties, to be devolved on this officer.

Mr. Taylor moved to fix the salary at \$1800. This motion was negatived by a small majority.

The question was taken on 1500 dollars, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Condict, of N. J. then moved to amend the bill so as to add an allowance "for stationary and printing, provided the same do not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars."—Negatived.

After some further proceedings, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House adjourned.

#### LIST OF PETITIONS.

*Presented to the House of Representatives,*

Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 11 and 12.

By Mr. Hulbert, a petition of Elibu Lester, a soldier of the revolutionary army, praying for a pension.

By Mr. Cady, a petition of Susannah Machin, widow of the late Captain Thomas Machin, praying to be allowed the arrearages of the pension to which she alleges her said husband to have been entitled.

By Mr. Brown, a petition of Stephen Post, stating, that he resided in the British province of Nova Scotia at the commencement of the revolutionary war, but that, owing to his attachment to the cause of the United States, he was compelled to remove, by which he lost a great amount of property, and praying a grant of land, or such other relief as Congress may think proper to grant.

By Mr. Savage, a petition of Humphrey Webster, praying for an increase of the pension granted to him at the last session of Congress.

By Mr. Barbour, a petition of Abraham Davis, also praying for an increase of his present pension.

By Mr. Harrison, a petition of Martha Owen, widow of the late Col. Abraham Owen, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, praying that some provision may be made for the support of herself and seven children.

By Mr. Powell, a petition of Samuel Y. Balch, praying for an increase of his pension.

By Mr. Dickens, a petition of Mary Newton, widow of George Newton, deceased, praying compensation for a quantity of flour, furnished by the said George to the army commanded by Gen. Gates, in the revolutionary war.

By Mr. Scott, a petition of Benjamin Hale, praying for a pension.

By Mr. Scott, also, a petition of John Thompson, and Sarah Thompson, his wife, late the widow of Edward Spear, a lieutenant in the military service of the United States, and who was killed in battle, praying that some provision may be made for the relief of the said Sarah, and for the support to the children of the said Edward Spear.

By Mr. Strong, a petition of Jas. Babbit, late of the ordnance department of the army of the U. S. praying to be allowed the grant of laen and other emoluments to which he conceives himself entitled for his services in the capacity aforesaid, and which are withheld for reasons set forth in the petition.

By Mr. Pitkin, a petition of John A. Thomas, late a captain in the army of the United States, praying to be exonerated from refunding a sum of money placed in his hands for the recruiting



service, of which he was robbed on the 28th December, 1814.

By Mr. Comstock, a petition of Abraham Cutler, praying payment for a quantity of whiskey, furnished the army in Canada, during the late war with Great Britain.

By Mr. Herbert, a petition of James Goddard, late a deputy collector of internal duties in the State of Maryland, praying to be paid for a quantity of his private property, which was destroyed by the British forces during the late war, because of his acting in the capacity aforesaid.

By Mr. Hugh Nelson, a petition of Wm. Gamble, praying compensation for services rendered as a deputy collector of the customs, in the western part of the State of N. York.

By Mr. Lewis, the petition of Joseph Forrest, formerly presented.

By Mr. Betts, a petition of Luther Bingham, confined in prison, in N. York, for debt, at the suit of the United States, praying to be released from imprisonment.

By Mr. Brooks, a petition of the commissioners appointed by the State of New-York to superintend and provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of that State, signed by De Witt Clinton, their president, praying for assistance, in land or money, from the general government, to aid in opening a communication, by means of canals, between the navigable waters of Hudson's river and Lake Erie, and between the said waters of Hudson's river and Lake Champlain.

By the Speaker, a petition of Rufus Easton, contesting the seat of John Scott, as the delegate for the territory of Missouri, and praying to be admitted to a seat in the place of said Scott.

By the Speaker, also, a petition of Peter Snyder, praying for a grant of the land on which he resides, in consideration of services rendered as an interpreter at several conferences with the Indians, at which treaties were effected, and for other services rendered to the United States in their intercourse with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. Lattimore, petitions from the following mentioned persons, formerly presented to the House:—John McGrew, Jun. William Daniel, John Denley, Sarah Rowell, Joseph Bates, John Bisland, William Collins, Gibson Clarke, Abraham M. Scott, and others, (two petitions) David Burney, Ann Brashiers, Daniel Burnett, Stephen Henderson, and D. Hackley, (two petitions) Jas. Innerarity, and I. N. Campbell, Thomas Malone, James Calter, George Brewer, Francis Stringer, John Snodgrass, George Dickey, John Smith, John Arden, Josias H. McComas, Frederick Smith.

By Mr. Robertson, the petition of the inhabitants of West Florida, and the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Louisiana, heretofore presented.

By Mr. Lattimore, the petitions of the heirs of John Baptiste Baudreaux; Edwin Lewis; of Jas. Hunt; of Henry Henninger; and of sundry inhabitants of Mobile, Jackson, and Hancock counties, in the Mississippi Territory, (all heretofore presented.)

By Mr. Lattimore, a petition of sundry inhabitants of Jackson county, on the Mississippi Territory, praying that all persons who have been returned as actual settlers by the board of commissioners, may receive grants for the lands on which they reside.

By Mr. Ruggles, a petition of Adam Kinsley,

and Thomas French, late contractors for supplying arms for the army of the United States, stating the insufficiency of the price at which they contracted to deliver the said arms, and praying for an additional allowance.

By Mr. Wright, a petition of Greenbury Griffin, praying compensation for his vessel called "The Jefferson," which was captured by the British forces during the late war, and while she was in the public employ.

By Mr. Peter, a petition of Daniel Renner and Nathaniel H. Heath, praying to be paid for a quantity of private property destroyed by the British forces, during their invasion of the City of Washington, in the month of August, 1814, and which they were prevented from securing because of the impressment of their means of transportation into the service of the United States.

By Mr. Wendover, the petition of Caze and Richaud, heretofore presented.

By Mr. Hopkinson, the petition of Dan'l et al., heretofore presented.

By Mr. Law, the petition of Ann Welsh, heretofore presented.

By Mr. Langdon, a petition of Harvey Gibbs, praying for a pension.

By Mr. Hopkinson, a petition of John Cook, and William Renshaw, assignees of Kennedy, Lampus and Co. distillers, of Philadelphia, praying for a remission of the duties imposed on the distillery of the said Kennedy, Lampus & Co. for that part of the year in which the same was not employed.

By Mr. Grosvenor, the petition of Henry Malcolm, heretofore presented.

By Mr. Wright, the petition of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, praying the aid of Congress to that enterprise.

By Mr. Herbert, a petition of Robert Sewall, praying compensation for his house and furniture, destroyed by the British forces in the month of August 1814, at their entrance into the City of Washington, in consequence of the occupancy of the said house by a small detachment of American forces for the purpose of defence.

By Mr. Lewis, the petition of the commissioners of the Real Estate Bank of Alexandria.

By Mr. Lowndes, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the parish of Prince William, Beaufort district, and State of South Carolina, praying for the establishment of a post-route.

By Mr. Robinson, the petitions of Benjamin A. Smith and Raphael Smith.

By Mr. Cannon, the petition of the executors of Absalom Tatom.

By Mr. Lattimore, the petition of Gabriel Winter.

By Mr. Lattimore, a petition of sundry inhabitants of Jefferson county, in the Mississippi Territory, praying for pre-emption rights to the lands on which they reside.

(The List to be continued.)

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28.

*Late from Buenos Ayres.*—By the arrival yesterday, of the schr. Intrepid, Capt. Oliver, in 54 days from Buenos Ayres, we learn that on the 22d October the Portuguese squadron arrived at Maldonado, consisting of one 74, two frigates, two sloops of war, two gunbrigs,



two shumacs, four merchantmen and 500 troops, (but Capt. Oliver believes that the number was greater) to co-operate with the other division of the army, which was preparing to take possession of Monte Video. It was supposed at Buenos Ayres that the Spanish Patriots would permit the Portuguese to enter the city, knowing that they must fall an easy prey to the overwhelming force under Gen. Artegos, who was in the neighbourhood with an army of 20,000 effective men. The Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, was proclaimed on the 13th October. Business at Buenos Ayres was nearly at a stand, owing to the warlike operations which were going on.

*Fire.*—About 4 o'clock on Thursday, a fire originated in a blacksmith's shop in Pump street, near the east corner of First-street, which consumed the shop and two or three small frame buildings. While the Engine No. 26, was playing upon the fire, some daring villain cut a hole about four inches long in its hose, and stopped its operation. A similar act of villainy was perpetrated during the late fire in Fulton and Water streets. It is to be regretted, that the perpetrators were not detected, and rewarded with exemplary punishment. At all future fires, it should be made the duty of a competent number of individuals to keep a steady eye upon the hose.—*Com. Adv.*

SALEM, Dec. 24.

*From the West Indies and Spanish Maine.*—Capt. I. Williams, of this town, arrived here on Saturday last from St. Pierre, Mart. via the Vineyard, passenger in the brig Swift, Capt. Story, of Boston. Capt. W. states, that the sickness still raged with great mortality at Martinico; and that the accounts from Gaudaloupe were of a still more melancholy nature, many vessels, both American and French, at the latter place being totally deprived of every man of their crews.

The information lately received from the southwardsaid to be from the Spanish Maine, is incorrect. As late as the date of the letter from St. Thomas's giving the news referred to above, La Guayra and Caraccas were still in the hands of the royalists, say 14th or 15th Nov.

The defeat of General Bolivar, some time since, was not so disastrous as was at first represented. Sir Gregor M'Gregor arrived at Ocumana Bay from Margaretta, with a reinforcement of 300 men, just in time, the day of the action, to rescue a part of Bolivar's forces. On the landing of M'G. he met Bolivar with a few officers endeavouring to escape—demanded where he was going—and was answered, that his little army was totally defeated, and would all be cut to pieces, and he could not be prevailed upon to join

M'G. but escaped in one of the small schrs. to Bonnaire.

M'G. finding Bolivar panic struck, assumed the command, and marched to the relief of the retreating patriots, whom he rallied and restored the battle, and in turn defeated the royalists, who were obliged to retreat with great loss.

M'Gregor's force being small, and the little fleet gone, from the alarm created by the defeat, he had no resource left but to bash into the interior, where he was sure of plenty of provisions and adherents; his next exploit therefore was a march through the country, and the capture of the town of Barcelona.

At the last accounts M'G. had organized a force of 9000, and with the assistance of several French and American officers, had pretty well disciplined them and it was supposed he had taken Cumana from the circumstance of the governor and his family and other families, having arrived in a small craft at La Guyra about the 14th Nov. but it was not allowed to be made publicly known.

At La Guayra, the fall of that place and of Caraccas, as well as Augustura, a capital on the Oronoco, and the key to an immense country in a state of revolt, was daily expected.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.

*Melancholy if true.*—We learn by the western Mail Carrier, that an open Boat some 2 or 3 weeks since left Erie for Detroit, with 3 men, 1 woman and 5 or 6 children on board. A few days afterwards the boat was discovered on the bar, bottom upwards. The crew, is supposed to have been lost.

## ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 16th, 1816.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the Act entitled an Act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honour to be very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The honourable Speaker  
of the House of Representatives.

## REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the Act, entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates

## THE REVENUE.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and incidental receipts which accrued during the year 1814, amounted to \$11,500,606 25.

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1815, amounted to 49,893,219 02,  
v z:



Customs, as appears by statement A.	36,643,598 77
Internal duties B.	5,963,225 88
Direct tax C.	5,723,152 25
Public lands	1,287,959 28
Postage and incidental receipts	275,282 84
	<hr/> 49,893,219 02

The revenue which has accrued from the same sources during the three first quarters of the year 1816, and that which will accrue during the remaining quarter, is estimated to amount to 38,650,000 00, viz:

Customs	30,000,000 00
Internal duties	4,150,000 00
Direct tax (net proceeds)	2,700,000 00
Public lands (exclusive of receipts in the Mississippi Territory)	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	300,000 00
	<hr/> 38,650,000 00

The receipts in the Treasury from the same sources during the year 1816, are estimated at 46,900,000 00, viz:

Customs	36,000,000 00
Direct tax	4,200,000 00
Internal duties	4,900,000 00
Public lands	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	300,000 00
	<hr/> 46,900,000 00

Receipts from loans and treasury notes:

Loans under the act of 15th Nov. 1814	243,911 39
Do. do. 3d March, 1815	318,675 52
Do. temporary loans	150,000 00
	<hr/>

Amount actually borrowed to 30th September, 1815. 712,586 91.

Treasury notes: amount issued prior to the 1st October, 1816, under the act of 24th February, 1815.

Notes bearing interest per statement L.

4,274,800 00

Small treasury notes not bearing interest, amount issued and re-issued

5,773,168 00

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10,047,968 00

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10,760,554 91

Making the total amount estimated to be actually received in the Treasury during the year 1816, 57,660,554 91

Cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year (including an item of 6,361,125 43 in treasury notes) which had been paid for duties and taxes

13,106,592 88

Making the amount estimated to be actually received into the Treasury during the year, including the sum in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last

70,667,147 79

The application of the monies actually received into the Treasury during the year 1816, will be as follows: To the 30th September the pay-

ments have amounted to the following sums nearly; (the accounts being not yet made up the precise amount cannot be given.)

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, 2,359,404 99

Military service, (including an arrearage of 11,212,560 00) 14,079,009 27

Naval service 2,707,009 05

Public debt, viz. interest and reimbursement,

8,009,936 34

Reimbursement and interest of Treasury notes

5,606,650 24

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13,616,584 53

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33,762,416 84

During the fourth quarter of the year, the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, 750,000 00

Military service, 2,450,000 00

Naval service, 1,200,000 00

Public debt, viz: interest and reimbursement to the 1st of January, 1816,

inclusive, 2,100,000 00

Ditto reimbursement of treasury notes,

13,000,000 00

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15,100,000 00

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19,500,000 00

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52,262,416 84

The receipts into the Treasury during the year have been estimated at 57,660,564 91

And the balance at the commencement 13,106,592 88

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70,767,147 79

Leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1817, the sum of 18,504,730 95

Of which sum it is estimated that 10,000,000 will be in cash, and the remainder in Treasury notes, principally issued under the act of the 24th of February, 1815, which cannot be reimbursed without an appropriation for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the favorable situation of the Treasury, the disordered state of the currency still continues to embarrass the fiscal operations of the government. The expectation which had been formed, that the demands upon the Treasury, in the eastern section of the Union, might be paid in the local currency by the end of the year, has not been realized. To discharge the claims in that quarter, arising from the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, which will be payable on the 1st of January next, small Treasury notes must be issued, or a temporary loan must be obtained from the Bank of



the United States to the amount of three millions. The latter alternative has been embraced, and a proposition for that purpose has been made to the bank and has been favorably received by it.

When those claims are satisfied, there will be no further embarrassment until the next quarterly payment of interest. To prevent the necessity of resorting again to loans, for that object, the re-issue of Treasury notes, of all descriptions should be discontinued.—When this course is adopted and persevered in, the revenue in that quarter will be collected in current money, and will be more than sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the public creditors. The more certainly to effect that object, it is respectfully recommended, that an appropriation be made during the present session of Congress, for the reimbursement of the whole of the Treasury notes, issued under the act of the 24th of Feb. 1815. The Treasury notes issued under the preceding laws, have either been reimbursed, or provision made for that object during the last quarter of the year. The acts under which they issued having, by appropriations, provided for their reimbursement, no further appropriations are necessary for that purpose.

#### OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt contracted before the late war, which was unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1816, amounted as appears by statement B. to 38,340,906 77.

By the same statement, it appears that the funded debt contracted on account of the late war, amounted on that day to 65,944,434 29.

Making the whole funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1816, amount to 104,258,341 06.

To which must be added temporary loans, viz.

Due the State Bank, Boston,	500,000 00
Cumberland Bank, Maine,	50,000 00
Banks in the Dis. of Col.	175,000 00
State of New-York,	350,000 00

1,075,000 00

Making an aggregate amount, on that day, of 105,350,341 06.

To this amount there has been added between the 1st day of January, 1816, and the 30th of September, the following sums, viz.

6 per cent stock of 1814,	229,801 31
6 per cent stock of 1815,	335,448 90
6 pr. ct. Treasury note stock,	58,245 78
7 per cent. do.	4,570,621 00

5,257,116 99

From which deduct temporary loans paid off, 1,025,000 00

Reimbursement of old six per cent and def'd stock, 846,639 76.

1,871,639 76

3,385,477 23

Making the whole public debt, on the 30th of September, 1816, as appears by statement C, amount to 108,745,818 29, viz.

Old funded debt,	37,494,267 01
New funded debt,	71,201,551 28
Temporary Loan,	50,000 00

108,745,818 29

Add the amount of 7 per cent. stock, which it is estimated will be created during the last quarter of the year, by funding small Treasury notes, 520,405 00.

Makes the estimated amount of the public debt, on the 1st of January, 1817, 109,266,223 29.

The subscription to the Bank of the United States, on the part of the government, will create 5 per cent. stock to the amount of 7,000,000 00.

And the compromise with the Yazoo claimants has created stock to the amount of 4,098,615 20.

But as the first is only an exchange for the same amount of bank capital, which will probably, produce an excess of dividends, beyond the interest payable on the Stock, equal to the reimbursement of the principal, before the expiration of the charter, and the second bears no interest, and will, probably, be reimbursed by the sales of the public lands, in the Mississippi Territory, during the three succeeding years, no further provision for their ultimate redemption appears to be necessary.

#### SINKING FUND.

According to the existing laws, the sinking fund consists of a permanent appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars per annum, which is vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund; to be by them applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the redemption of the principal. Of this sum there will be required, during the year 1817, for the payment of interest, \$6,084,415 93; leaving the sum of \$1,915,584 07 to be applied to the redemption of the principle of the debt. This sum, operating upon the principle of compound interest, will not redeem the whole amount of the funded debt before the year 1842. An attentive examination of the rise and progress of public debts in other countries, cannot fail to impress the American republic with the necessity of making suitable exertions, in periods of peace to release the national revenue from so heavy an encumbrance. Although, from our happy form of government, and from our fortunate geographical position, we may reasonably calculate upon being less frequently subjected to the calamities of war, than has hitherto



fallen to the lot of other civilized nations yet, reason and experience forbid the expectation that we shall be exempted from its evils until the redemption of the public debt shall be effected by the operation of the existing sinking fund.

By referring to the laws authorizing the several loans, which during the late war have swelled the public debt to its present amount, Congress has uniformly pledged the faith of the nation to provide sufficient funds for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principle of the debt so created. The time has now arrived when that pledge ought to be redeemed. It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that there be annually appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, in addition to the sum of 8,000,000 now applicable to the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principle of the public debt; and, that the sum be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied in the same manner as the existing sinking fund. It is, also, proposed that when the six per cent. stock can be purchased at par, or the 7 per cent. stock can be purchased at 6 per cent. premium, or when a greater amount can be redeemed, according to the conditions attached to the different loans, of which the funded debt is composed, that the amount of the sinking fund applicable to the redemption of the principle of the funded debt within in any one year, there to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the further sum of \$1,000,000 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, if such payment can be made; leaving a balance in the Treasury, at the end of the year, of \$2,000,000; which additional sum shall be applied to the redemption, or purchase, of the principle of the debt.

As the funded stock which may be subscribed by individuals to the Bank of the U. States is redeemable at the will of the government, and as the Louisiana stock is to be reimbursed in four annual instalments, commencing in the year 1818, the effect of the provision will be, an annual addition of \$1,000,000 for the succeeding six years, if the state of the Treasury will admit of its execution.

By the operation of the sinking fund, thus enlarged, the whole funded debt will be extinguished within the term of fourteen years. In the present unsettled state of the revenue, arising from excessive importations of foreign merchandise during the previous and present year; from the change of the rate of duties imposed upon merchandise; and from changes made in the various branches of internal revenue, it would be unsafe to vest the whole of the surplus revenue of the present year in the commissioners of the sinking fund, as there is strong reason to believe, that the revenue which will accrue during the year

1817, will fall considerably below the permanent annual expenditure, inclusive of the addition proposed to be made to the sinking fund. That deficiency, as well as any other which may occur in the two succeeding years, will be covered by the balances which it is estimated will be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1817, and 1818.

[The remainder in our next.]

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE—DECEMBER 23.

The following motion, yesterday made by Mr. Campbell, was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for authorizing those who hold titles, derived from the state of North Carolina, to lands in that part of the states of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, to which the Indian claim has not yet been extinguished, to have the boundaries of their said claims ascertained or re-marked or otherwise identified; in order that the evidence to support the same may be perpetuated, or other land marks established.

The Senate adjourned to Friday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

### EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Mr. Robertson, of Lou. rose to propose an enquiry into the expediency of a measure, which, if adopted, would tend to make, the institution for military education at West Point more honorable, and perhaps more useful to the nation. He did not mean to enter at all into the course pursued in regard to that academy, either as it respected the government or the persons employed; but as the institution exists, he meant to make a proposition, which would render it more creditable to the United States than it is at present, however well managed. If youths were to be educated at the public expense, Mr. R. said he should like to see some rule established by which those should receive this privilege who had some claim to it. He did not wish the institution to be filled by the sons of the influential and the wealthy only.

He should greatly prefer a moderate degree of education, to be equally diffused among all the members of the community, to any excess, in the possession of a few; he would rather that every man in the nation should understand his native language, and a few of the necessary rules of arithmetic, than that literature, of however high degree, should be exclusively possessed by some dozens of persons, scattered over the United States. It appeared to him, that by establishing institutions as now contemplated, we begin at the



wrong end of societies. The erection of such institutions, rather shew the ostentation of the government than its benevolence or wisdom—remarks, however, which, he said, belonged to a question which might arise during the session, but was not now before the House.

On reflecting on the question who were best entitled to notice from their government, the mind was at once struck with the impression, that there is one class peculiarly entitled to its justice and favor. He alluded to the sons of those who had fallen in the service of their country. Having been thus deprived of their parents, they ought to find in society a father. If any class was entitled to peculiar favor from the country, it was the sons of those who had died in the public service, leaving to their children the inheritance of their bravery and their poverty. It becomes us, said Mr. R. to relieve them from the ignorance and immorality, which their situation entails on them, stript as they are of the essential support which others find in parents who guide and direct their steps. I cannot bear the idea, said Mr. R. that money should be taken from the pockets, even of the indigent to educate the sons of men of wealth, especially when we find those to whom I have alluded pining it want. I do not know that the sons of the wealthy do fill the academy; I have not enquired but I hope the fact is not so; that such are not nourished from the public breast, without attention to the claims of others more deserving the public care. Far from me, said he, be the desire to establish any privileged class in this country; before I would consent to do any thing so repugnant to my principles, I would forego feelings the most dear to me. He did not consider the motion he was about to make as proposing it; as there was to be no order, no rank, nor any thing which could offend the most rigid Republican. Nor did he think that we should run much risk of inducing fathers to shed their blood too freely for the country, that they might have their sons educated by the public; but, on the other hand, said he, let us take from them one of their fears: for they know that, in battle, the ball that deprives them of existence, takes from their sons what is dearer to them, all prospect of education and correct morals. Under these impressions, Mr. R. said, he ventured to propose the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of educating in the Military School, at West Point, the sons of all officers non-commissioned officers and privates who have fallen in the late war, fighting the battles of their country.

Mr. Tallmadge, on Conn. suggested to the honorable mover the expediency of modify-

ing the terms of his motion, so as that, if more Academies should be created, all might stand on the same footing.

To which Mr. Robertson consented: and also, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, so modified his motion as to strike out the words "in the late war," so as to make the terms general.

The resolve was then agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, the committee of Commerce and Manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law to authorize the importers of any goods, wares or merchandize brought from any foreign place to the port of New Orleans, and destined for Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, to give bond for the same to a Collector, to be appointed at Cincinnati; which bonds shall specify the usual terms of credit, to commence at the time of the arrival of the goods at that place: the committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Creighton, of Ohio,

*Resolved*, That the committee on Public Lands, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in the Marietta district.

Some time was spent in discussing the bill directing the opening a road from Reynoldsburg in Tennessee; and, after it had progressed, on motion of Mr. Webster, after a considerable debate, it was ordered to lie on the table. [Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, and others advocated the motion to lay the bill on the table, on the ground that it would be improper to act specially on any particular road, whilst a general bill on the subject was yet likely to pass at the session. By Mr. McLean, of Ken. Reynolds, Robertson and Hardin, the particular friends of the bill, the motion was strongly opposed, on the ground that the road did not come under the general class of roads and other internal improvements, being one of necessity, no road now existing there, and being indispensable to enable the boatmen from New Orleans, and others to return home by any thing like a direct track.]

And the House adjourned.

*From the Federal Republican of Wednesday.*

THE DAY.—We have to congratulate our fellow citizens once more on the return of that important anniversary, that gave birth to the Saviour of the world. One thousand eight hundred and sixteen years have already elapsed, since this auspicious event was announced by the voice of angels to the shepherds of Judea. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, and good will towards men, was proclaimed by heralds who alone were worthy to be the bearers of such glorious



tidings to the human race. May we not congratulate our friends on the remarkable congeniality between these two periods so interesting to mankind? The whole world, as if to hail the arrival of this auspicious day, is now at peace. After the most cruel and relentless wars that ever ravaged the face of human nature—we behold nations so long hostile, so long habituated to the indulgence of all the fierce, bloody and inexorable passions, as if by common consent, drooping from their hands the instruments of death, and as if by the same common consent, rivaling each other in the glorious contention which shall most advance the kingdom of our Redeemer. Is not the return of this day most strikingly marked, by a re-publication of the tidings formerly announced from heaven by the voice of angels, *of glory to God in the highest, of peace on earth, and of good will towards men!* What heart is so cold as not to hail with gratitude to God, the re-appearance of the olive and of the dove, in this animating, this practical comment which the earth now affords to the veracity of such divine benedictions! With regard to the divine dignity of that illustrious Personage, even if the holy scriptures had not in language the most plain and express, proclaimed the fact, what other evidence would be wanting than the simple and affecting history of his life? We behold an example of purity and virtue, such as has been hitherto never rivalled even by those prodigies of human excellence, who have been the subjects of an admiration little short of idolatry through all succeeding ages, and the song of every muse. In the example of purity afforded by our Saviour, these sacrifices were made apparently without a struggle—the highest reach of virtue seems so familiar to him, that it appears to cost him no sacrifice, but was perfectly in character with the whole tenor of his life. When his dying agonies were insulted and reviled, his faltering lips before they were closed in death, feebly pronounced this benediction. *Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.* What could have imparted the same spirit to twelve poor illiterate fisherman after his resurrection, who patiently bore scourgings, stripes, imprisonment, chains, dungeons and death, imploring all the time pardon for their persecutors, while they were sealing their testimony by their blood, what but a Deity, could have wrought a change so miraculous?

## MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Lyell, Captain JOHN R. CODD, of the county of Kent, (Eng) to Miss ADELINE RASTOOL, of Montreal.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

(Corrected for the New-York Courier.)

New-York Bank	-	-	118
Merchants' do	-	-	105 1-2 div. 6
Manhattan do	-	-	105
Mechanics' do	-	-	109
Union do	-	-	86
City do	-	-	93
America do	-	-	91 1-2
N. Y. Manufacturing Company	-	-	65 to 70
6 per Cents Old and Deferred	-	-	95 1-4
Do. Louisiana	-	-	
Do. War Loans	-	-	
Mississippi stock	55	cents the dollar	
Three per Cent	-	-	48
City Loan 6 per cent	-	-	par.
Eagle Insurance	-	-	117
Globe do	-	-	95
Washington do	-	-	110
Mutual do	-	-	8 per cent.
New-York do	-	-	nominal
Ocean do	-	-	
American do	-	-	100 d. off
National do	-	-	7 1-2 adv.
Treasury Notes	-	-	1-2 adv.
Dollars	-	-	2 1-2 pr.
Change	-	-	1 1-2
Gold	-	-	2

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	At sight.	5 1-2 a 6
Bills on London	60 days,	1 to 2 adv.
British Government	30	2 per ct.
Amsterdam	-	6 a 7 1-2
Hamburg	-	[none]
France	-	fr. 5 40 dull.

## DISCOUNT ON BANK NOTES.

Philadelphia and Brunswick	4 per cent.
Baltimore	8
District of Columbia	9
Western	15
Virginia	2 dis.
North-Carolina	} par to 1-2 adv.
Georgia	
South Carolina	par
Connecticut Specie Notes	1 adv.
Rhode Island do	1 a 1-2
Massachusetts do	do
Maine do	do
Boston, do	do

## PORT OF NEW-YORK.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Persia, Austin, from Tringano, and 90 days from Anjier Roads, with saltpetre, drugs, pepper, block tin, &c. to Henry Austin, and others. The Ida, Dorris, of Boston, had passed Anjiers, for Canton. A N. York ship passed the Persia, while at anchor waiting tide in the Straits of Banca; could not make out her name distinctly, but thought it to be the AMERICA.—Nov. 26. lat. 0, 17. S. long. 26, 30, W. spoke ship Alert, Porter, of Boston, 52 days out, for the N. W. Coast, all well.

Brig Rising Sun, 24 days from Turks Island, with salt, to Messrs. Stephens and J. S. Smith. Left, brig Independence, Treat, for New-London, Dec. 4; Gen. Hamilton, half her cargo on board; brig Greyhound, Rodman, of Hartford, sailed from Turks Island, Dec. 1, for N. London. Brig Toad Fish, Phillips, from Bristol, for Trinidad, passed Nov. 23; ship Jesse Lott, Smith, from Bath, for Jamaica, passed Nov. 23.